THE PLOUGH BOY.

269–288 omitted in numbering

BY S. SOUTHWICK.

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."—*Ecclesiastes.*

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SELECT REVIEWS.

No. I.

Art. IV. *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind.* By DUGALD STEWART, Professor, &c. Edinburgh.—*Continued.*

That difference of mental character, which in our opinion has impelled, and will impel the sexes to different situations, lies in the passions. Here the Creator appears to have made an essential difference in the frame of their nature. Not that there is a single passion possessed by the one sex, which is not possessed by the other; but they appear to be shared in such different proportions, that their results, appearing in action, are materially different. The far different degree in which the passion of fear exists in the mind of the female constitutes the most marked difference between the sexes: and this is of itself sufficient, to impel the female sex voluntarily, to take that place in society, where they will be least exposed to danger. We do not believe that women would be inclined to command armies, or harangue in senates. They possess the ambition, it is true; so do men the passion of fear; but with women, fear would prevail over ambition, where with men, ambition would prevail over fear.

That women are naturally more under the influence of fear than men, was held as an undoubted truth, until the age of scepticisms, just gone by. During that period, this among many other facts of common observation was doubted. It cannot be denied that a woman quits the world with as much composure as a man; she will as soon devote herself to death for her child or her country; and there are nearly as many instances of female suicide, as of male. The cases, however, in which women suffer with a fortitude, equal or superior to that of men, is where the evil suffered is believed to be ultimate; that is, where it is not imagined that any other or greater mischief may proceed from it. We have witnessed occasions where a child has been accidentally hurt, when a cynical spectator would have charged the mother with affectation of distress, while he accused the father of indifference. The mother's fear, in this case, magnified the danger, and she already saw her darling in the arms of death: The father, less under the influence of fear, was not equally moved, because his imagination was not equally prone to picture a fatal result to the accident. In cases where women voluntarily devote themselves to death, it is in cases where no evil beyond the grave is apprehended. Where there is, women are ever more affected by it than men. This accounts in part for their being more religious; as in the supposed case, they would naturally be more earnest, "to flee from the wrath to come."

The truth seems to be that when a danger is apprehended and acknowledged by a man, it affects him much as it does woman, but his mind seems to possess a power of resisting or keeping out the thoughts of it, which a woman's does not. In acting before the public, men shows for less trepidation than woman. It is not because a man is more willing to be disgraced than a woman, but he scarcely thinks at all of the probabilities of failure; whereas, it is this circumstance that almost wholly engrosses a woman, and her imagination dwelling upon it will magnify it to something approaching a certainty. If, however, the motive that led her on, be strong enough to make her act notwithstanding her fears, she goes before the public in the full spirit of martyrdom, expecting disgrace, and prepared for the worst than fate can inflict. Hence, the very apprehensiveness of a woman's spirit gives her fortitude to suffer. When the trial comes, it is with her but suffering it the second time. She has already gone through it in imagination. The mind of a man thinking not of the evil till it comes, is then disconcerted. Women apprehend evils which they never suffer; men suffer those which they never apprehend. But this is a structure of mind for which women might almost complain of her maker, so much does it render her an object of pity, if he had not provided her a compensation. It is not changed, though it may be corrected, by the cultivation of the reasoning power; and unwise, as unfeeling, must he be, who would be unwilling that it should be corrected. A woman imbued with the true spirit of philosophy, no more indulges in merely imaginary fears, than a man; but those whose causes are real, make a much deeper impression. Doubtless the structure of the body has its effects in this case, as well as that of the mind. The female form is not built for strength, and there is something called firmness of nerve possessed by the male sex and not by the female. Thus, perpetually awake to a sense of danger, placed in a world where she is surrounded by beings stronger than she, who may be wicked, woman rests not upon herself. Man is placed beside her; she turns her imploring eye to him for protection. He is proud of his superior strength; she is loved, that she acknowledges and gives him an opportunity to exert it; and encircled by his arm, her apprehensions subside into a confidence of safety. Nor is the case altered, by any cultivation of intellect on the part of the female, or want of it on that of the male. The more mind a woman possesses, the more she is alive to feel herself a woman. Let the oak be scathed or stinted, the vine will still hang herself around it, and the thicker are the clusters the more she feels the need of the support.

How wise is He who thus constituted this frame of human things! who thus uses the weakness and the pride of mankind, to bring society into that order with which human happiness best consists! How wicked would be the design to break his order, yet how honourable to be indeed 'workers together with God,' in bringing it to its perfection.—We wish not to make woman independent of him who infinite wisdom has provided for her protector; we only wish to make her more able to repay him for his protection; to give her, by an enlightened education, those healing properties, which while she twines herself around his soul, shall extract all its impurities, and nourish all its virtues.

The New-York Daily Advertiser, of the 27th ult. says—We understand a volume of "*Poems* by *S. L. Fairfield*," a young native citizen, will shortly appear from the press in this city.

DOMESTIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Selections, by the Editor of the Plough Boy, from the Domestic Encyclopedia.

No. IV.

[ALKALIES possess the following properties: they have an acrid, caustic, urinous taste; they unite rapidly with all acids, destroying in them all acid character, and forming the class of salts termed neutral; they turn the red colour of most vegetables blue; and change blue vegetable colours to a greenish hue; and brown to yellow; they dissolve woollen, silk, hair, and all animal substances; they unite to oil and fat and form soap; they unite to siliceous earth and form glass. Alkalies are, 1st. Fixed alkalies which do not evaporate till a red heat be applied.—Such are the alkalies of *potash* procured from the incineration of inland trees and plants;—and of *soda* procured from the incineration of maritime plants, such as salsola soda, sea weed, &c. 2d. Volatile alkali, such as the alkali of ammonia procured by distilling animal substances, or sal ammoniac, and which is much more easily dissipated by heat than potash or soda. 3d. The alkaline earths, so called from their possessing most of the properties of alkalies; these are, lime, magnesia, strontia, baryta.

When deprived of carbonic acid, of water, and of oxygen, by means of a galvanic battery, of iron filings, or of charcoal, they put on a metalline lustre.

They are used for bleaching, for making glass, for making soap, for medicine.

In Pennsylvania, the farmers seldom save the ashes of the trees they burn in clearing the land. In New-York state, a settler always counts upon paying the expense of clearing, by the field ashes, which are generally worth 12 cents a bushel at the nearest town: hearth ashes are worth 15 cents. A bushel of oak ashes will afford about 3 lbs. of potash, of hiccory about 5 lbs. Potash is made thus:

In large vats about 3 feet wide at top and 2 feet at bottom, having a false bottom about 6 inches from the true bottom, the false bottom bored full of holes, clean sticks are put; on these a layer of straw, on this 4 inches of good slacked lime, then 12 inches of ashes, then 4 inches of lime, and so on. Water is poured on the ashes till it comes away nearly tasteless; it is then evaporated in large iron boilers till it becomes solid; it is then dug out with iron crow bars, and barrelled up. It is coloured by unburnt charcoal.

When it is again fused in a reverberatory furnace to burn away all the coaly matter it becomes *pearl ash*.

American potash contains about 850 lbs. of potash in 1000 lbs. weight of the saleable article.

The alkali of *soda*, is usually purchased under the names of alicant barilla, or kelp, or black ashes: which are the rough mass obtained by burning sea plants; and are very impure.

A factitious kind of barilla is made by decomposing common salt, and Glauber's salt, by means of chalk, charcoal, and iron. This is also sold under the name of black ashes.

A much purer kind of soda is procured, by grinding one part by weight of common salt, and four parts of litharge together, with water enough to make them into a paste. This is Mr. Turner's patent method.

Soda is also found native in Egypt, in Persia, in the East-Indies. The *volatile* alkali is procured either by distilling bones, horns, hoofs, and parings of skins; or for finer purposes, by decomposing sal ammoniac by means of quick lime.

When alkalies contain carbonic acid, they are said to be mild; when deprived of carbonic acid by means of lime, they are said to be caustic.

The best mode of taking alkali as a medicine for the gravel or stone is in the form of Castile soap; one ounce of soap contains one drachm of pure alkali, equal to 300 grains of common transparent crystallised carbonate of soda: for 100 parts of this last salt contains 20 of alkali, 16 of carbonic acid, and 64 of water, according to Bergman; or alkalies may be taken in seltzer water. Alkali and magnesia are the medicines most extensively useful in gout, gravel, heart-burn, and general indigestion.

Latterly, some new alkalies have been found, as the lithern in a mineral: and an alkali of a new character in the analysis of nux vomica.—T. C.]

Alkaline Earths, are those which partake of the nature both of earths and alkalies; or, in other words, those earths which agree with alkalies in being soluble in water, to a certain extent, and thereby rendering it sapid, in the property of changing to green, certain blue and red vegetable colours; of absorbing carbonic acid with eagerness; and of possessing, when pure, those caustic or acrid qualities that so much distinguish the alkalies. These earths are barytes, magnesia, lime, and strontian; whose saline properties generally predominate over their earthy ones.

ALLUVIAL. This is a term used by mineralogical and geological writers, and by alluvial depositions is meant the soil which has been formed by the destruction of mountains, and the washing down of their particles by torrents of water. The alluvial formations constitute the great mass of the earth's surface. They have been formed by the gradual action of water upon other formations.

ANIMALS.

LETTERS ON ENTOMOLOGY.

[By Kirby and Spence.]

LETTER VI.

INJURIES CAUSED BY INSECTS.

INDIRECT INJURIES CONTINUED.

Two vegetable productions of the New-World, cotton and tobacco, which are also valuable articles of commerce, receive great injury from the depredations of insects.—M'Kinnen, in his Tour through the West Indies, states that in 1788 and 1794 two-thirds of the crop of cotton in Crooked Island, one of the Bahamas, was destroyed by the chenille (probably a lepidopterous larva); and the red bug, an insect equally noxious, stained it so much in some places as to render it of little or no value. Browne relates that in Jamaica a bug destroys whole fields of this plant, and the caterpillar of the beautiful Papilio Cupido, L. also feeds upon it. That of the Sphinx Carolina, L. is the great pest of Tabacco; and it is attacked likewise by the larva of Phalæna Rhexiæ, Smith, and by other insects, of the names and kind of which I am ignorant.

Roots are another important object of agriculture, which, however, as to many of them, do not escape the attack of insect enemies.—The carrot, which forms a valuable part of the crop of the sand-land farms in Suffolk, is often very much injured, as is also the parsnip, by a small centipede, (S. electrica, L.) and another polypod, (Polydesmus complanatus, Latr.) which eat into various labyrinths the upper part of their roots; and they are both sometimes totally destroyed by the maggot in some dipterous insect, probably a Musca. I had an opportunity of noticing this in the month of July, in the year 1812, in the garden of our valued friend the Rev. Revett Sheppard, of Offton, in Suffolk. The plants appeared many of them in a dying state; and upon drawing them out of the ground to ascertain the cause, these larvæ were found with their head and half of their body immersed in the root in an oblique direction, and in many instances they had eaten off the end of it.

America has made us no present more extensively beneficial, compared with which the mines of Potosi are worthless, than the potatoe. This invaluable root, which is now so universally cultivated, is often, in this country, considerably injured by the two insects first mentioned as attacking the carrot. In America it is said to suffer much from two beetles, (Lytta cinerea and vitatata, F.) of the same genus with the blister-beetle; and in the island of Barbadoes some hemipterous insect, supposed to be a Tettigonia, occasionally attacks them. In 1734 and 1735 vast swarms of them devoured almost every vegetable production of that island, particularly the potatoe, and thus occasioned such a failure of this excellent esculent, particularly in one parish, that a collection was made throughout the island for the relief of the poor, whose principal food it forms.

The chief dependence of our farmers for the sustenance of their cattle in the winter, is another most useful root, the *turnip*. And they have often to lament the distress occasioned by this crop, of which these minor animals are the cause. On its first coming up, as soon as the cotyledon leaves are unfolded, a whole host of little jumping beeties, com-

posed chiefly of Haltica Nemorum, called by the farmers the fly and black jack, attack and devour them ; so that on account of their ravages the land is often obliged to be resown, and frequently with no better success. It has been calculated by an eminent agriculturist, that from this cause alone the loss sustained in the turnip crops in Devonshire ir 1789 was not less than 100,000*l.* Almost as much damage is sometimes occasioned by a little weevil (Carculio contractus, E. B.) which in the same manner pierces a hole in the cuticle. When the plant is more advanced, and out of danger from these pygmy foes, the black larva of a saw-fly (Tenthredo, L.) takes their place, and occasionally does no little mischief, whole districts being sometimes nearly stripped by them ; so that in 1783 many thousand acres were on this account ploughed up. The caterpillar of the cabbage-butterfly (Papilio Brassica, L.) is also sometimes found upon the turnip in great numbers ; and Sir Joseph Banks informs me that forty or fifty of the insects before mentioned, called by Mr. Walford the wire-worm, have been discovered in October just below the leaves in a single bulb of this plant. The small knob or tubercle often observable on these roots is inhabited by a grub, which, from its resemblance to one found in similar knobs on the roots of Sinapis arvensis, from which I have bred Curculio contractus, E. B., and Rynchænus assimilis, F., is probably one of the same or an allied species.* This, however, does not seem to affect their growth. Great mischief is occasionally done to the young plants by the wire-worm. I last summer was shown a field in which they had destroyed one-fourth of the crop, and the gentleman who showed them to me calculated that his loss by them would be 100*l.* One year he sowed a field thrice with turnips, which were twice wholly, and the third time in great part, cut off by this insect. Whether the disease to which turnips are subject, in some parts of the kingdom, from the form of excrescences into which the bulb shoots, called fingers and toes, be occasioned by insects, is not certainly known.†

We have wandered long enough about the fields to observe the progress of insect devastation ; let us now return home to visit the domains of Flora and Pomona, that we may see whether their subjects are exposed to equal maltreatment. If we begin with the kitchen garden, we shall find that its various productions, ministering so materially to our daily comfort and enjoyment, almost all suffer more or less from the attack of the animals we are considering. Thus, the earliest of our table dainties, radishes, are devoured by the maggot of a fly, (Musca Radicum, L.) and our lettuces by the caterpillars of several species of moth ; one of which is the beautiful tiger-moth (Bombyx Caja, F.), another the pot-herb-moth (Noctua oleracea, F.), a third anonymous, described by Reaumur as being at the root, eating itself a mansion in the stem, and so destroying the plant before it cabbages. And when they are come to their perfection and appear fit for the table, their beauty and delicacy are often marred by the troublesome ear-wig, weich insinuating itself into them, defiles them with its excrements. What more acceptable vegetable in the spring than brocoli ? Yet how dreadfully is its foilage often ravaged in the autumn by numerous hordes of the cabbage-butterfly ! so that, in an extensive garden, you will sometimes see nothing left of the leaves except the veins and stalks. What more useful, again, than the cabbage ? Besides the same insect, which injures them in a similar way, in some countries they are infested by the caterpillar of a most destructive moth (Noctua Brassicæ, F), to which indeed I have before alluded ; which, not content with the leaves, penetrates into the very heart of the plant. One of the most delicate and admired of all vegetables, concerning which gardeners are most apt to pride themselves, and bestow much pains to produce in perfection, I mean the cauliflower, is often attacked by a fly, which ovipositing in that part of the stalk covered by the earth, the maggots when hatched occasions the plant to wither and die, or to produce a worthless head.* Even when the head is good and handsome, if not carefully examined previous to being cooked, it is often rendered disgusting by earwigs that have crept into it, or the green caterpillar of Papilio Rapæ, L.

Our peas, beans, carrots, parsnips, turnips, and potatos are attacked in the garden by the same enemies that injure them in the fields† ; I shall therefore dismiss them without further notice, and point out those which infest another of our most esteemed kinds of pulse, kidney beans. These are principally Aphides, which in dry seasons are extremely injurious to them. The fluid which they secrete, falling upon the leaves, causes them to turn black as if sprinkled with soot ; and the nutriment being substracted from the pods by their constant suction, they are prevented from coming to their proper size or perfection. The beans also which they contain are sometimes devoured by the caterpillar of a small moth. Onions, which add a relish to the poor man's crusts and cheese, and form so material an ingredient in the most savoury dishes of the rich, are also the favourite food of the maggot of a fly, that often does considerable damage to the crop. From this maggot (for a supply of onions containing which I have to thank my friend Mr. Campbell, surgeon, of Hedon near Hull, where it is very injurious, particularly in light soils,) I have succeeded in breeding the fly, which proves of that tribe of the Linnean genus Musca, now called Scatophaga. Being apparently undescribed and new to my valued correspondent Count Hoffmansegg to whom I sent it, I call it S. Ceparum.* The diuretic Asparagus, towards the close of the season, is sometimes rendered unpalatable by the numerous eggs of Lema Asparagi, F., and its larvæ feed upon the foliage after the heads branch out. Cucumbers with us enjoy an immunity from insect assailants ; but in America they are deprived of this privilege, an unascertained species, called there the cucumber-fly, doing them great injury. And, to name no more, mushrooms, which are frequently cultivated and much in request, often swarm with the maggots of various Diptera and Coleoptera.

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* Gyllenhal, in describing the last-named species so common on the flowers of Siliquose plants (Inscecta Suecica, iii. 142.), asks if his R. sulciollis (C. Hleurostigma, E. B.), which agree with it in most respects, except in having toothed thighs, be not the other sexes of R. assimilis in coitu, which do not differ, save that the male has a somewhat shorter rostrum.

† Spence's Observations on the disease in Turnips called Fingers and Toes.

* Perhaps this fly is the same which Linne confounded with Musca Larvarum, L., which he says he had found in the roots of the cabbage (Syst. Nat. 992 78.). I say "confounded," because it is not likely that the same species should be parasitic in an insect, and also inhabit a vegetable.

† In lately examining, however, some young garden peas and beans about four inches high, I observed the margins of the leaves to be gnawed into deep scollops by a little beetle (Curculio lineatus, L.), of which I found from two to eight on each pea and bean, and many in the act of eating. For only were the larger leaves of every plant thus eroded, but in many cases the terminal young shoots and leaves were apparently irreparably injured. I have often noticed this and another of the short-snouted Curculios (C. tibialis, Herbst,) in great abundance in pea and bean fields, but was not aware till now that either of them were injurious to these plants. Probably both are so, but whether the crop is materially affected by them must be left to further inquiry.

* Cinereous, clothed with distant, black hairs, proceeding, particularly on the thorax, from a black point. Legs ferruginescent. Back of the abdomen of the male with an interrupted black vitta down the middle. Wings immaculate. Poisers and aluæ pale yellow.—Length 3 1-2 lines.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Swedish Coffee—from Geo. Cox, of Charleston. S. C...Remarks thereon.

"I enclose you a few seeds of the Swedish Coffee. It is grown in Sweden for the express purpose—it is a hardy plant and requires to be sown in drills about 18 inches apart, but rather thin. I grew a small quantity in my garden last year, and it produced a great abundance. If people would become acquainted with this grain and approve it, it would become a valuable thing to this country."

AGRICULTURE.

REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE *of* AGRICULTURE *in the House of Assembly*, Jan. 17, 1823.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—*Continued.*

6. An institute of agriculture, theoretical and practical.

This school, which was established about sixteen years ago, has attracted much attention on the continent, and has served as a model for others, particularly in Hungary and Bohemia. The emperor Alexander caused a detailed account of it to be presented to him, in 1814. He was so well pleased with its plan and management, that he complimented its founder with an order of knighthood. It is from the report alluded to, that the preceding abstract has been principally made.

The pupils of the Hofwyl school, are employed at high salaries, in various parts of Europe, to superintend and direct the labours of agriculture. Dr. Bright, in his recent travels in Hungary, saw one of them who had the superintendance of an extensive estate which he visited, the products and revenue of which had been quadrupled in a short time, by his judicious management. The same traveller enumerates eight schools, upon the Hofwyl plan, which had been established by the government, or by individuals, in the Austrian states. In these, the course of study generally lasts three years, in which time the pupils are instructed in natural philosophy, chemistry, natural history, and veterinary medicine; while, upon large experimental farms, they are taught agriculture, the management of fruit and forest trees, and the care of cattle, sheep, swine, and bees.

An agricultural school was among the means adopted by Leopold, to ameliorate the condition of Tuscany; and that dutchy is now among the best cultivated and most productive districts of Europe.

The emperor Napoleon, among other good deeds, organized and endowed the national farm at Altfort. "Here," says a gentleman who resided some years in France, "all the branches of science connected with agriculture, are taught. Chemistry, botany, the anatomy of cattle, farriery, with the mechanics, and as much of geology as is known, and farm work and domestic economy, in every branch, and down to the smallest article, are there exhibited and explained. It was believed in 1810, that this academy had tended much to enlighten the people of France, on the general subject of husbandry—as well by the examples it gave of new and improved machinery, and the most successful objects and modes of culture—as by sending abroad into the provinces, many scientific men, who carried their knowledge with them, and were essentially the means of introducing new and better practices."

In 1807 or 1809, the king of Prussia established a school of agriculture at Moegelin.—In twelve years, the value of the farm was increased from 2,000 to 12,000 rix dollars.—Van Thaer is the director, and under him there are three professors—one for mathematics, chemistry, and geology; one for veterinary knowledge, and a third for botany, and the use of the different vegetable productions in the materia medica, as well as for entomology.—Besides these, an experienced agriculturist is employed to instruct the pupils in the mode of applying science to the practical business of husbandry. There are attached to this institution, a botanic garden, arranged according to the Linnæan system, and a repository and manufactory of agricultural implements.

It is true, we have not yet any schools, of agriculture in the United States. But it may be predicted, without the gift of prophecy, that we shall not be long without them.—Their advantages are becoming so self-evident, and the public attention is so awakened on the subject, as in all probability to leave to *this* legislature only, the privilege of deciding, whether New-York shall take the lead of her sisters in this, as she has taken the lead of them in most of the other great improvements which distinguish our day and country. The subject has been twice before the legislature of Pennsylvania——a favourable report has been made in the popular branch upon it, and the project postponed, but not abandoned.—But Virginia has begun to act in earnest.—The society of Albemarle county, with the late President Madison at its head, has appropriated $1,000 of its funds towards endowing a professorship of agriculture in the university of that state. They have also addressed a circular to the other agricultural societies in the state, inviting their co-operation; and have called upon the citizens of the commonwealth at large, to aid by private subscriptions, restricting each to one dollar. Their plan very properly embraces a course of instruction in the practice as well as the theory of husbandry. "To the due success of agriculture," says Mr. Madison, "theory and practice are both requisite. They always reflect light on each other. If the former, without the test of the latter, is a vain science;—the latter, without the enlightened precepts of the former, is generally enslaved to ancient modes, however erroneous, or at best but too tardy and partial in adopting salutary changes. In no instance, perhaps," he adds, "is habit more unyielding, or irrational practices more prevalent, than among those who cultivate the earth. And this is the more to be lamented, as agriculture is still so far below the attainments to which it may fairly aspire."

Your committee beg leave to suggest some of the many advantages which are likely to grow out of the establishment of an agricultural school in this state. And,

First, to its agriculture. This school will collect the best systems, and most recent improvements in husbandry, from Europe and America—analyze them,—adapt them to our climate, our soils, our productions, and our wants; demonstrate their utility in practice, and disseminate a knowledge of them into every part of the state. The [illegible] farm will serve to illustrate the extent of these advantages. Mr. Brougham visited this in 1816, and inquired minutely into its details. Two years afterwards, he spoke in high commendation of it in a report which he made to the British parliament, upon the subject of education. The whole establishment, he says, comprises but 214 acres; and the average annual profit of the pattern farm alone, for a period of four years, he found to be 886 pounds sterling, or about $4,000, exclusive of the cattle concern, which was kept separate. We are furnished, in Rees' Cyclopœdia, with numerous statements, demonstrating the superiority of the new over the old system of husbandry; two or three of which shall be noticed in abstract. The first comparison is made on a mixed, or grazing, breeding and tillage farm, of 314 acres, in York. Under the old system, the net profits amounted to 318*l.* 10*s.* and under the new system, the same lands yielded a net profit of 596*l.* making a difference of 278*l.*; or nearly 100 per cent. in favour of the new system of husbandry. The second case is that of a tillage farm, of 139 acres, in Lincolnshire. Under the old system, the profits were 130*l.*—under the new 452*l.*—Difference in favour of the latter—322*l.* or 250 per cent. A third statement exhibits the profits of an acre of land, being the medium of several hundred acres, in Yorkshire, for six years. Under the old system, the profit was *l.*1. 9. 3.—under the new, *l.*17. 6. 9, an increased gain of more than 1100 per cent. in favour of the latter. The medium profit of an acre in tillage, in England, is stated at from 27 to 36 dollars per annum.

We need not resort to Europe for evidence of the disparity which exists between the old and new systems of husbandry. Every day's observation affords proof in our own practice. Why does the county of Duchess outstrip her neighbors in fertility and wealth? Not because nature has been more bountiful to her soil; but because her farmers are better instructed. Why, in passing through our country, in any direction, do we see one farm twice or thrice as productive as another, with equal natural advantages? This contrast cannot be wholly owing to indigence, or to indolence, in the unsuccessful cultivator. It proceeds rather from the want of method—of knowledge.—Knowledge is science, and science is only precepts and principles grounded on demonstration.

It has been said, that agriculture is a *trade*, an *art*, or a *science*. That as a trade, it requires only the exercise of bodily power.—That as an art, it employs the understanding and the judgment; and that as a science, it comprehends a knowledge of natural history, of chemistry, &c. so far as these are subservient to the improvement of husbandry. We have many who follow the trade, less who practise the art, and but few who understand much of the science.

The introduction and multiplication of improved machinery, would be an important benefit growing out of this establishment.—Mr. Brown, an English writer on husbandry,

and his estimate has been adopted by Sinclair, calculates, that a profit of 1,800,000 pounds sterling, per annum, would result to Great-Britain, if one half of the grain raised in the kingdom, should be threshed with the improved threshing mills. Mr. Burgess, in a late address to the Rhode-Island society for the promotion of industry, enters into a calculation to show, that the general use of Wood's cast iron plough, would effect an annual saving, in that small state, of $8,000.—The faculty of this school would be competent to investigate the principles, and to test the usefulness of the implements now in use, and of those which genius and skill may hereafter bring forth. Their opinions would inspire confidence in those found to be useful, and prevent imposition and loss by those found to be useless. Genius would thus be encouraged, and imposture put down. An authority to grant honorary rewards, for inventions proved to be valuable, could not fail to facilitate improvement. A manufactory would afford models of the best machinery, to those who might want to buy, and serve as a school of instruction to the pupils, in the application of mechanics.

An experimental farm, of the operations of which, accurate details should be kept, would furnish good tests of the value of grains, grasses, plants and animals, which may be introduced from abroad, or but partially known among us—would instruct us in their culture and management—and do much towards establishing general and salutary principles in the business of husbandry. It is not enough to know what experiments prove successful. We need to be advised of those which prove unsuccessful, in order that we may avoid the errors which their results indicate. Errors in husbandry are not published by the individuals who commit them, because they would imply a want of knowledge. "The art of agriculture can never be brought to its highest degree of perfection, or established on rational and unerring principles, unless by means of experiments, accurately tried and properly persevered in. It is full time, therefore, by the establishment of an experimental farm, under the sanction and at the expense of government, to bring the art to as great perfection as possible, by ascertaining the principles on which it ought to be conducted." The public would be made acquainted with the important facts developed by the operations of this farm, through the medium of periodical publications; and the students would disseminate a knowledge of them orally, and by their practice.

Horticulture would be improved, and its benefits extended, by this school. A knowledge of grafting, inoculating, transplanting and pruning fruit trees—of the best varieties of fruit, and of culinary vegetables and their management, are useful qualifications to almost every man in the community, and administer to his profit as well as to his comfort.

Secondly. To commerce and manufactures. the benefits of this school will be in the ratio of the increased products and profits of agriculture. Commerce and manufactures prosper or languish, as the harvest is abundant or scanty. Take the husbandman from the soil, and they perish. Multiply his products, and they thrive.

Thirdly. A school of agriculture will improve the morals of society. Industry is the best preventiv of vice, and the surest promoter of virtue. This school will promote industry, not only on account of the pecuniary rewards which it will hold out, but from the desire of honorable distinction which it will cherish. The students will carry with them to their dispersed homes, constitutions hardened by the salutary influence of field labour,—minds enriched and invigorated by useful knowledge, and familiar with the best systems of husbandry;—habits of reflection, of industry and sobriety;—and a laudable ambition to excel, in a business, in which private gain is always public good. The more conspicuous the example, whether of industry or of indolence,—of virtue or of vice, the more extensive its influence. The greatest stimulus to study and application, which can be infused into the youthful bosom, is the hope of excelling. Here will be ample scope for its indulgence. If endowed with an ordinary capacity, this school will confer upon the pupil advantages which cannot fail to render him conspicuous in life. His example will operate as a stimulus to industry and improvement to the circle around him; and the sphere of its influence will be constantly enlarging. By raising the character of agriculture, and classing it among the liberal and learned pursuits of life, we shall attract many to its shrine, and to habits of usefulness, who would otherwise eke out lives of indolence and vice. The professions are overstocked. Many who have been educated in them, are resorting to agriculture, ill qualified as they are, for a subsistence.—Others would follow their example, did not lethargy, false pride, or the want of knowledge or capital, interpose serious obstacles. How fortunate would it have been for these, had they been nurtured in a school of agriculture. Instead of being burdens to their friends, and leeches in society, they might have been public benefactors, and blessings to their families. That system of education has been had, which has taught young men to expect a fortune, without instilling into them a single quality which can preserve or acquire one.

(*To be continued.*)

GARDENING.

LETTERS ON GARDENING.

No. VIII.

August, 1821.

The analogy between plants and animals, in most parts of their organization, justifies the belief that the former like the latter, have their peculiar wants and appetences; and, in order to be a successful agriculturist, or gardener, you must make yourself intimately acquainted with every thing relative to the vegetable economy. Their phytology and general structure, are studies of great importance. Their peculiar and varied habits, must not be neglected, and to learn their appetences and their loves, is not only a curious but a very useful inquiry. But most of all, it should be your aim to find out the method of supplying your cultivated plants with an abundance of suitable food, at the least possible expense. These vegetables are organized bodies, perfixed in the soil, from whence they derive nutrition, and where all their various properties are developed and their numerous species propagated. Plants resemble animals in many respects, and are truly considered as only an inferior grade of animated nature; yet in one particular they differ materially.

All animals with which we are acquainted, have a stomach or alimentary canal, where their food is digested, and prepared for nutrition, before it is absorbed into the circulation, and becomes a part of the animal; but vegetables have no such organs. Their food is elaborated for them in the earth, and their roots are so formed as to take it up and transmit it with the sap, through all their system of arteries and veins. Like the lacteal vessels in animal bodies the radical mouths absorb with different degrees of vital energy. As in the animal kindom, so in the vegetable, some are very strong feeders and surprisingly voracious, and by means of this faculty do absolutely starve all other plants in their vicinity. Besides, every vegetable, like every animal, has its peculiar appetence or liking, and is nourished and supported in health by different qualities to be found in the earth.

If you want evidence of this, place a young tree, where an old one of the same class has lately stood, and you will invariably find, that it will not thrive. If it lives the first or second year, it will perish soon afterwards, and evidently for want of food. The old tree having exhausted the earth of all nutriment, suitable for that kind of tree, and as the roots of the young tree are short, it can draw no supply from a distance, and notwithstanding all the care you may bestow upon it, it dies with hunger. But if the transplanted tree be of a species quite distinct from the old one, it will flourish as well as if none had grown there before.

It would perhaps be a waste of time to examine the various and contradictory theories respecting the food of plants, a subject which will perhaps forever be involved in mystery; nor could you derive the smallest benefit from such disquisitions. On the contrary you might be led out of the right way, and when too late find yourself bewildered and ruined both in fortune and reputation. Although you may never be able to ascertain which of the elements contribute the most to the food of plants, yet small experience and trifling observation will satisfy you that if your land is drained of all superfluous moisture, if it is suitably manured and sufficiently cultivated, the productive powers of the earth will furnish an abundant supply of food for all your vegetable family.

In all your operations keep these fundamental principles in view, for with one or other of them, every part of rural economy is more or less connected.

Beans and Peas

of an early kind are now ripe. Whenever any of your plants during the warmth of summer, arrive at maturity, let them be removed as soon as possible, and immediately put the ground into a complete state of summer fallow, let every part be turned over with the plough or spade, make it fine and give it every benefit from the sun and air. At this season, weeds are destroyed with the greatest ease, and now is the time when tillage is superior to manure.

Cucumbers

will ever yield abundance of fruit. Select a few of the fairest for seed, and take of the others as they advance: let them be cut, not pulled off. Every third day the vines should be examined by some careful hand, who should be charged not to tread upon the runners or displace their leaves.

THE PLOUGH BOY.

ALBANY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1823.

A word or two to the Editor of the Democratic Republican. It is not our intention to enter the political arena. The Plough Boy is not to become the vehicle of party spirit;—and when we barely mentioned, that many of our public salaries were too low, little did we think it would bring upon us the charges of ambition and avarice. so profusely, from the pen of that Editor. As to ambition, we should be degraded in our own estimation, if we thought ourselves destitute of it. Avarice, however, is what we have not been able to discover in ourselves; and what we should indeed deeply regret to be thought guilty of by any one acquainted with us, whose good opinion we should deem worthy of possessing;—for an avaricious man, in our estimation, is one of the most despicable of beings.

When the salaries of the state were, many of them, too high, we were the first to advocate their reduction. But when they came to be reduced, the zeal of some folks carried them too far, and the reduction that took place was, in many instances, too low. We can refer to several offices of great risk and responsibility, named in the Comptroller's report, whose individual salaries scarcely exceed the wages of an expert journeyman printer. True economy, we conceive, consists in having none but necessary offices, and giving the incumbents a reasonable compensation. But if, for example, a state prison be necessary, then the keeper, who has all the time the fear of death before his eyes; who can never lay down in peace, being subject every moment to the dagger of the desperadoe, or to wake up in the midst of a conflagration, from which, perhaps, he may find no means of escape;—ought to be compensated reasonably for his services, ought at least to receive something more than a journeyman mechanic, who has no risk of any kind to run, and whose labour is comparatively light. We say let all unnecessary institutions be abolished; but of those which are indispensable to the public welfare, let the incumbents be fairly compensated.

We cannot conceive why our simple assertion, in relation to the salaries, which was made without any party views, and from no wish to disturb the tranquility of any *bon vatriot*, should have ruffled the placid temper of Mr. C———, or any other *democratic republican*. We could have no selfish views in it; for having been proscribed, under every Administration, in this state, save that of the venerable GEORGE CLINTON, we have no expectation that the *ban of the Empire* will be removed under the present dynasty. We do not wish, nevertheless, to act the part of the dog in the manger; and because we cannot eat of the loaves and fishes ourselves, to put those whose good fortune has brought them to the banquet, under a too scanty allowance.

From the New-York Statesman.

Extract of a letter from one of the Editors, now in Washington.

NATIONAL BURYING GROUND.

One of the first objects for which I inquire on entering a new place is the church yard, since independent of the pleasing melancholy derived from meditations "among the tombs," the selection of a site for a burying-ground, the manner of laying it out, the sculpture of the monuments, and the inscriptions they bear, furnish a pretty correct index to the intelligence and taste of the inhabitants. In the congregation of the dead, you may study and catch the manners of the living, discovering in turn refinement or rudeness of taste, knowledge or ignorance, ostentation or modest retirement, affectation of sorrow or the simplicity and sincerity of real affection and real grief. Had Mr Alden been less voluminous and less indiscriminate, his collection of epitaphs might have been an interesting and useful work, presenting at least one striking feature in the moral physiognomy of the country.

It was my intention sooner to have given a brief sketch of what may be considered *the National Burying-ground*, as members of Congress and other officers of the government are there interred. I have paid it two visits—the first at evening twilight, in company with the obliging friend, alluded to in my last letter, and an English traveller. We arrived in season to take only an imperfect view of the ground, and to read a few of the inscriptions before the departure of day-light, all the horizontal monuments being covered with snow to the depth of several inches. Yesterday-morning I walked there alone, and passed an hour before the meeting of the House.

This cemetery is in a remote and lonely situation, being something more than a mile in a southeasterly direction from the Capitol. It lies immediately upon the bank of the East Branch, at the distance of only a few yards from the water's edge, but elevated considerably above it, and commanding an extensive view of the river. The winding path leading to it is over a wide and barren common; there are no houses in the vicinity—and it will be long before it will be in the midst of the city. Had the church-yards of New-York been laid out with the same precaution, they would not now have formed a subject of legislation for the Common Council, nor for newspaper discussion. This grave-yard contains an area of two or three acres, enclosed by a plain wooden fence, and sprinkled with copses of native cedar, stinted in their growth, and many of them withered, either from the poverty of the soil, or from having their roots broken by the spade of the grave-digger. There are, however, enough living to conceal many of the graves; and their verdure contrasted with the grey tomb stones produces an agreeable effect.

The most conspicuous monument, is that erected in memory of GEORGE CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States. It is a handsome pyramid of stuccoed freestone, ten or twelve feet in height, standing upon a broad base, and mounting by steps. On one side is a profile likeness cut from marble in bold relief, and surrounded with a civic wreath. Beneath is the following inscription: "To the memory of George Clinton.—He was born in the state of New-York on the 26th July 1739, and died in the city of Washington on the 20th of April, 1811, in the 73d year of his age. He was a soldier and statesman of the revolution. Eminent in council, and distinguished in war, he filled with unexampled usefulness, purity and ability, among many other offices, those of Governor of his native state, and of Vice-President of the United States. While he lived, his virtue, wisdom, and valor, were the pride, the ornament and the security of his country; and when he died, he left an illustrious example of a well spent life, worthy of all imitation. This monument is affectionately dedicated by his children."—I have copied the whole of this inscription, because it is concise, neat and appropriate, and because I do not recollect to have seen it noticed. The virtues and services of such a distinguished patriot cannot be too often called to mind, especially by the citizens of a state to which he was a public benefactor.

Near the grave of George Clinton commences a range of monuments, which extends for some rods towards the south, erected to the memory of members of Congress, who died at Washington. These memorials are placed in an exact line, are of the same height, composed of the same materials, uniform in their structure, and uninterrupted in the series, except by a marble pyramid in honor of Capt. Hugh George Campbell, of South Carolina. They are built of free stone, painted

white, and consist of short, square, and plain pillars, with a cone at top, and resting on a broad pedestal which rises by two steps. On the face of the pillar, is an inscription, similar throughout, with the exception of names and dates. I shall give that of Mr. Pinkney as a sample, because he is among the most distinguished in this assemblage of the dead, and because it is a perfect contrast to the epitaphs proposed by several persons soon after his death. In plain black letters you find the following brief inscription:—"In memory of the Hon. William Pinkney, a senator in the congress of the United States from the state of Maryland, died Feb. 25th, 1822, aged 58 years." Here sleep the remains, and such is the epitaph of the man, on whose eloquence courts and senates have hung with admiration and delight. By his side and near him, sleep the ashes of Mr. Trimble of Ohio, Mr. Burrill of Rhode Island, Mr. Malbone of the same state, and Mr. Tracy of Connecticut, members of the Senate—together with Samuel A. Otis, former secretary of that body; also; Mr. Smilie of Pennsylvania, Mr. Dawson of Virginia, Mr. Slocumb of North Carolina, Mr. Hazard of Rhode Island, Mr. Walker of Kentucky, Mr. Mumford of North Carolina, Mr. Stanford of the same state, Mr. Brigham of Massachusetts, Mr. Darby of New Jersey, and Mr. Blount of North Carolina, members of the House of Representatives, making an aggregate in both branches, of seventeen. It is somewhat remarkable, that so large a state as that of NewYork has no other representative in this congress of the dead, than George Clinton, while the small state of Rhode Island has three or four. In the monuments and tomb-stones of other persons interred here, there is nothing very peculiar or striking, if you except the marble slab over the remains of Tobias Lear, which "his desolate widow and mourning son erected *to mark the place of his abode in the city of silence*," and a plain tomb-stone to the memory of Mr. Machen, with the classical and beauliful expression of filial affection,

"Heu! genitorem, omnis curaæ casusque levamen, Amitto."

PLOUGH BOY SUMMARY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

In our summary of this day, we have to record—

The destruction, by fire, on the night of the 23d ult. of the interior of the Flour Mill of *Stephen Van Rensselaer*, in the vicinity of this city; loss estimated at 20,000 dollars:——The election of James Lloyd, as a Senator of the U. S. for Massachusetts, for six years:—The increase of Steam Navigation on the Mississippi, where the first steam-boat employed was in 1812; since which period, 39 boats have been enrolled at New-Orleans, the aggregate tonnage 18,000 tons; 22 boats have been lost, leaving still 14,000 tons employed, and 1,000 hands now perform what required 20,000 before the era of steam navigation commenced:——The resolution of the republican members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the 23d ult. recommending JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for the office of President of the United States, on account of "the uniform integrity of his public and private character; his exalted talents; his various and eminent services; his political experience, and his profound knowledge of the great interests of the nation:"——The recent discovery, by several well authenticated experiments, that old rope is stronger than new; or in other words, that cordage improves by age:——The contemplated union, by a canal, of the Elbe and Baltic sea, which has been approved of by the Danish government, and the Senate of Lubeck:——The formation of the Franco Mexican company, at Paris, with a capital of six millions of francs, for working the gold and silver mines of Mexico:——The late meeting of the New-York Eye Infirmary, at which the annual report was read by David B. Ogden, from which it appeared, that 646 patients were admitted during the past year, and that 102 remained from 1821, making, in all, 748; of whom 572 have been cured, 17 relieved, 75 uncertain, 66 remain, and 18 proved incurable. Mr. Ogden made an impressive address on the importance of the Institution, and the necessity of supporting it, in which he was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Ross:——The act of the legislature of Georgia, taxing the stock of the Bank of the United States, owned by citizens of that state:——The arrival at Norfolk, on the 19th ult. of the Steam-Boat Enterprize, Commodore Porter, to lead the Expedition against the Pirates.—The name of the Enterprize has been changed to that of Sea Gull:——The arrival at New-York, on the 26th ult. of the ship Acasto, Griswold, with London accounts to the 9th of December, from which we learn, that the Congress of Verona had not broken up: That the Congress had acknowledged the right of France to make war upon Spain, upon the ground contended for by France: That dispatches had been sent to Spain, and the answer was anxiously expected: That Great-Britain contended against the principle of interference in the affairs of a nation, unless her internal disturbances threatened the peace on security of other nations: That Gen. Mina, in Spain, had defeated the troops of the army of faith, and driven them to the borders of the kingdom: That Spain had resolved to oppose any attempt against her independence: That a squadron of vessels of war, was about to sail from England, commanded by Sir Edward Owen: That disturbances still continued in Ireland, in which, among other outrages, a Mrs. Ryan had been ill-treated, and then murdered, on the road between Thurles and Templemore: That the American consul at Algiers had been grossly insulted, for having rode by the Aga, or Chief Minister, without alighting, according to custom, whilst the minister passed; the Consul was ignorant of the custom, and rode on; but was immediately pulled from his horse, and otherwise ill-treated, for which the Dey refused satisfaction:—That the king of Naples still lives very retired: That a tremenduous gale of wind produced a great deal of ruin and devastation in and near Liverpool, early in December; and that many of the shipping in the harbour, and on the coast, suffered severely; a number of vessels and their cargoes totally lost, but not many lives:——The suspension of the bill in the Senate of Maryland, for abolishing religious tests; but in the interim the House of Delegates took up and passed a bill for the purpose, which it is thought will pass the Senate:——The sinking of a boat in the river, near Dresden, Me. on the 12th ult. in which were 9 men, 4 women, and 2 children, who were all drowned but one, Mr. John Sargent, Jr. who reached the shore by great exertion. The persons drowned were, James Lewis and wife; Henry Orr, wife and one child;—Mrs. Hannah Holbrook; John Ervings; Hezekiah Dunbar, Jr.; Samuel Means; James Patten and Samuel Rogers. They were all respectable characters. The wife of Mr. Dunbar, when she heard of her husband's fate, exclaimed, "I will follow him!" and before she could be prevented, flew to the river, threw herself in, and sunk, to rise no more! a rare example of conjugal affection:——The meeting of a large majority of the members of the Legislature of Maine, on the 26th ult. at which a resolution was adopted, declaring it premature to nominate a President of the U. S. but expressing, at the same time, their high respect for, and confidence in, John Quincy Adams:——The names of the vessels, and commandants, forming the Expedition, to sail from Norfolk, against the Pirates, which are as follow:—Steam Galliot *Sea Gull*, Commodore Porter—lieut. comd't. Wm. H. Watson. Store Ship *Decoy*, lieut. com'dt. Lawrence Kearney. Sch. *Grey Hound*, mast. com'dt. John Porter. Sch. *Jackall*, lieut. com'dt. Thomas H. Stevens. Sch. *Fox*, lieut. com'dt. William H. Cocke. Sch. *Wild Cat*, lieut. com'dt. Charles W. Skinner. Sch. *Beagle*, lieut. com'dt. John T. Newton. Sch. *Ferret*, lieut. com'dt. Samuel Henley. Sch. *Terrier*, lieut. com'dt. Robert M. Rose. Sch. *Weazle*, lieut. com'dt. Beverly Kennon. And the Cutters—*Midge*, *Musquito*, *Sand Fly*, *Galley Nipper*, *Gnat*. The sloop of war *Peacock*, Capt. Cassin, and schr. *Shark*, lieut. com'dt. Perry, will be attached to the squadron:——The late sudden revolution in the affairs of Mexico, the ephemeral Emperor, Iturbide, having been obliged to abdicate the throne. A proclamation of General Lagarza, dated Dec. 4, at Soto, de la Marina, says—"In consequence of the flight of Iturbide, from the capital, and of his presumed preparations to leave the country, all and any of his orders and decrees are hereby declared null and void." It is added, that the Sovereign Congress will immediately assemble; and that the representatives imprisoned by the tyrant will be released to resume their seats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAN AND HIS GOOSE

(From Æsop)——*Nil nec justior ulla.*

Contentment's a blessing we rarely can find,
Tho' it proves both a balm to the body and mind;
If of pounds we have five—Oh, augment them a score—
If a score, be it hundreds—if hundreds, still more;
But as sermons, I hear, are but little of use,
I'll tell you a tale of a man and his goose,
And leave you to judge, or such sages as you,
Which most should be dubb'd *Mister Goose* of the two.

A man (or a thing having head, arms and legs)
A man had a goose, and the goose she laid eggs,
Which eggs, as Dan Esop had seriously told,
On the word of a Poet, were pure solid gold;
But the Goose being rul'd by economy's sway,
Thought proper to lay only *one egg* a-day.
Oh! oh! (cry'd Gemman) this never will do,
Instead of *one* egg, I would thank you for *two*;
But Goosey, to punish his miserly sins,
Still stuck to her point, and resolv'd against *twins*.

Ah fatal resolve! old Gripus at once
Stuck alike to *his* point, and laid upon her sconce;
Then ripping her up, all agog for the store,
What hoard, let me ask, did his worship explore?
He found (what in language I dare not adduce)
He found what most people may find in a goose;
And firm is my wish that to wretches who find
No generous feelings exalting their mind—
Who sacrifice pity, and honour sincere,
To a *passion* that claims from *com*passion a tear,
Most firmly I wish that the treasure *he* found,
May be the sole *luxury* all the year round!

X.

THE FAIR THIEF.

You stole the orient blush of morn,
Your cheek with softest bloom to die;
The glittering dew-drop from the thorn,
To give its lustre to your eye!

You stole of snow the purest flake,
That fell on Zembla's frozen plain,
Then laid it on that polish'd neck,
To show each blue meandering vein.

For teeth to India's shore you flew,
And made its finest pearl your spoil;
You robb'd the rose-bud of its hue,
To paint your lips! The Hebe's smile
You stole, around those lips to play!
And then you stole my heart away!

The following Verses were written as a Return to the Assessors, by a person unable to pay the taxes.

I keep no carriage, horse, or mule,
Nor any other cattle;
But two strong cats, to chase the rats,
Or else to give them battle.

I wear no powder in my hair,
For that's already grey,
No servants keep, for reason good,
Their wages I can't pay.

No coat of arms do I profess,
The cause is just the same;
My income is so very small
It scarce deserves a name.

ON ENTERING BY MISTAKE A LADY'S ROOM, WHILST SHE WAS AT HER TOILET

Thus unadorn'd—was no new charm reveal'd,
No blemish undisguis'd?
O Fool! Can Beauty ever be conceal'd—
Or Innocence surpriz'd? S——

HOW TO MAKE OUT BILLS FOR PERSONS OF RANK.

A certain Noble Lord lately high in office, objected to a tradesman's bill for some alterations in his house, on the score of its being exorbitant. "At first sight, it might appear so my Lord," replied the latter; "but when it is recollected you were then in office, Your Lordship will find it upon the whole pretty fair."—"Oh! then, you levy a per centage upon office?"—"Most certainly, my Lord—a general rule."

The above puts us in mind of a somewhat similar anecdote of George the Second. One of that King's daughters, it is said, requested her father's permission to have her apartment papered. The King answered, "he could not afford it."—"Not afford it! the expense could not exceed *ten pounds*!" "That might be," returned the King, "in the case of a *common* person, but I assure you it would cost *me* one thousand." The articles of the account might probably stand thus:—

To A. B. Esq. M. P. Surveyor of the Princess's apartment,	300
Two Mr. L. D. Deputy Surveyor, for himself, and two Clerks,	150
To Mr. F. M. Chief Paperer,	150
Deputy Paperer,	50
To S. W. Esq. M. P. Comptroller of the works in the Princess's Apartment, for himself	300
Board, Wages, for twelve Servants for a month	40
Paper, Paste, and a Workman for 4 days	10
Total	L. 1000

THE CAT AND THE COUNTRYMAN.

At the Cowgate, near Newcastle, on the 18th ult. a considerable wager was made, that a Countryman could not draw a large Tom Cat through a pond, about thirty feet broad. The cat being fastened to one end of a strong rope, and the countryman to the other and with his back to the pond, no sooner was the order given to whip the cat, than poor Hodge was instantly pulled into the pond, over head and ears, and after a good deal of struggling and bawling for assistance, he was safely dragged through, to the no small entertainment of the Humane Society, who attended to witness the event. The poor fellow expessed his astonishment at the *powers of Mr. Tom!*

ANTICIPATION REBUKED.

The late Lord Avonmore, although a man of distinguished talents, was too apt, from a hasty disposition, to anticipate the tendency of an argument. A celebrated lawyer, whose client had suffered in consequence of this habit, took the following method of reproving it;——Being engaged to dine in company with the Noble Lord, he delayed going till the company were at dinner, when he entered the room; he apologized for his absence apparently with much agitation, stating that, from a melanchololy event he had just witnessed, he found himself unable to master his feelings: "I was passing through the market," said he; "a calf was bound to a post: the butcher had drawn his knife, and was just advancing, when a beautiful child ran across him, and O! my God! he killed"—"The child," exclaimed his Lordship: "No, my Lord, the calf; but your Lordship is in the habit of *anticipating*."

The following singular consequences of the bite of a rattlesnake are mentioned in a late American publication. In the summer of 1801, Mrs. Beeman, of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was bitten by a rattlesnake, at the time she was in the fourth or fifth month of her pregnancy. She, however, recovered from the alarming symptoms; commonly attending the bite of that animal, and was delivered. The child, which seemed healthy, no sooner began to suck, than it turned quite black, swelled considerably, and soon died. A puppy was then procured to draw the breast, but it died in two days, with the same symptoms; a lamb was next tried, then a dog, and afterwards three other lambs, all of which died. A third dog was then procured, which was attacked with slight symptoms, but survived. The mother continued in good health, and two years afterwards produced another child; but the medical men, who were consulted, advised her to suckle it, in consequence of the time which had elapsed since the bite. She did so and no ill consequence has ensued.

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